

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2992

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK  
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON: Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street.  
West End Office, 35, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLOMBIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,  
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for  
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and  
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had  
on application.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager. [10]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000.  
Subscribed Capital £50,000.

Head Office—Hongkong.

Court of Directors:  
D. Gillies, Esq.; Chow Tung Shang, Esq.;  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.; W. Wotton, Esq.;  
C. J. Hirst, Esq.; Quan Hol Chuen, Esq.;  
A. B. McKEAN, Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.  
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent  
Palmer & Co.  
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Battery &  
Co.  
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.  
G. W. F. PLAVFAIR, Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI.  
Hui Fu Yuen, Esq.; Lim Kwan King, Esq.;  
Ma Kie Tchong, Esq.; Chu Ming Sang, Esq.;  
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.  
J. D. THORNBURN, Manager pro tem.

THE Bank is now prepared to make advances  
on goods in neutral Godowns, and on  
other securities, at rates to be obtained on  
application.

Also to receive Money on Current Account or  
Fixed Deposit.

Interest for 12 months 5 per cent.

" " 6 " 4 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 "

For rates of interest for other periods apply to  
the Manager.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1891. [1165]

## Insurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST  
OF INSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30  
NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would  
cost per quarter at the rate of:

£6 18 0 (a) If premiums are payable for  
whole of life;

or £9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20  
years;

or £11 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 15  
years;

or £13 0 0 (d) If the sum assured is made  
payable at age 50, or at  
death if previous."

\* Secured payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40,  
n. b. would cost respectively (a) £8 15 0,  
(b) £11 5 0, (c) £12 4 0, (d) £17 8 per quarter.

DODWELL, CARILL & CO.,  
Agents.

932-4 STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
NEW ZEALAND.

THE Underwriters are prepared to accept  
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on  
favourable terms.

Current rates and a guaranteed bonus equal  
to that paid by the local Offices.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & CO.,  
Agents.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1891. [1164]

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,  
etc. Policies granted to all parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1891. [1165]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL, TAELS 10,000. £83,333-33.

EQUAL TO 100,000.  
RESERVE FUND £83,333-33.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lee Simo, Esq. Lo Yuen Moon, Esq.  
Liu Tso Shum, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, etc., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [1178]

## BOARD AND LODGING.

VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN  
BOARDERS, at 75, Wyndham Street.  
Apply to

Mrs. SWANSTON,  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1891. [1179]

## Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

### CASH TERMS—At

#### Manufacturers'

#### Prices.

### MONTHLY TERMS

#### —Easy Instalments

#### Spreading over any

#### period up to Two

#### YEARS

### BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS

#### THE BEST OF ALL ENGLISH MAKERS.

### CARL RONISCH PIANOS

#### THE BEST GERMAN PIANO

#### IN THE MARKET.

### MASON & HAMLIN

#### ORGANS

#### THE LEADING AMERICAN ORGAN

#### BUILDERS. PRICES FROM £54.

A large stock of SECOND

HAND PIANOS avail-

able for hire at from

£5 per month, or for

Cash purchase at from

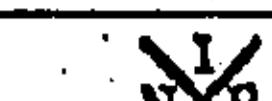
£100.

Instalments will also be

accepted for Second

Hand Instruments.

## Masonic.



### VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the  
VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held  
TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at 8.30 for o  
p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially  
invited to attend.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1891. [1192]

S.T. JOHN L.O.D.G.E

OF HONGKONG,

No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

named Lodge will be held in FREDERICK'S

HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY,

the 11th instant, at 8.30 for o p.m. precisely.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1891. [1191]

THE Steamship

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND  
ADELAIDE.

Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND

PORTS and taking through cargo to NEW

ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

### "CATTERTHUN."

Captain Darke, will be despatched for the

above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at

4 p.m.

This well-known steamer is especially fitted for

passengers, and has large cooling Chambers,

thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meats, Milk,

Ice, etc. throughout the voyage.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1891. [1190]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM-

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,

AND BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail

Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

TRIESTE, VENICE & FIUME.

THE Company's Steamship

### "MELPOMENE."

Captain Misti, will be despatched—as

above on SATURDAY, the 1st inst., at Noon

(Taking cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,

MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT,

and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

Cargo will not be received on board after 3

P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and

Freight, apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.,

Hongkong, 7th November, 1891. [1199]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

HOUSES at the Peak and at "BELLIUS

ROOMS and SHOP in "BEACONFIELD

ARCADE," Queen's Road.

HOUSE No. 23, "BALI'S COURT," Bonham

Road.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

HOUSE No. 31, "WEST VILLA," Pok-fu-lun

ROAD.

GODOWNS or OFFICES, First Floor at back

of "MARINE HOUSE."

BUNGALOW, "DELMAR" Yaw-ma-tee.

Apply to

BELLIUS & CO.,

Hongkong, 7th November, 1891. [1194]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

AT KOWLOON DOCK BAY.

</

**Intimations.**

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
LIMITED,  
CHEMISTS, &c.

SELECTION FROM WINE & SPIRIT LIST.  
CLARET.

per case of case of  
12 qts. 24 lbs.

VIN ORDINAIRE—An ex-  
cellent light breakfast  
wine.....\$ 5.00

ST. GERMAIN—a pure light  
wine with a decided  
character.....\$ 6.00

ST. ESTEPHE—a light dinner  
wine.....\$ 6.00

ST. JULIEN—a good dinner  
wine with more body.....\$ 8.00

CHATEAU LIVRAN \$84.....\$12.00

BARTON LANGA  
—a rare vintage claret,  
1875.....\$14.00

S H E R R Y .  
per case per bottle

VINO GENEROSO—a gener-  
ous round wine, 27686  
real.....\$ 6.00 \$6.00

VINO DE PASTO—a medium  
dry wine with delicate  
flavour, red and white.....\$10.00 \$1.00

AMONTILLADO—a high class  
natural wine for consola-  
tions of Sherry, yellow  
real.....\$12.00 \$1.10

DELICIOSO—the very finest  
sherry procurable, 0 years  
in bottle.....\$14.00 \$1.25

Not. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WE invite attention to our first supplies  
of  
**CONFETIONERY AND  
CHRISTMAS GOODS**

RECEIVED BY THE LAST MAIL.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUT-  
TER SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,  
DRAGEES, PRALINES, and a large selection  
of PURE CONFETIONERY from the leading  
Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CHOCOLATE  
CREMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME,  
GUAVA, and other FRUIT JELLIES in great  
variety.

TOM SMITH'S CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS mounted in Plush,  
representing favourite subjects.

A large assortment of ENGLISH and  
JAPANESE CHRISTMAS CARDS, of hand-  
some and artistic designs, suitable to all tastes;  
and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.:  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1891.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications intended for publication, advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be seen to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by a remittance, addressed to the "Editor," not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue no later than three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued unless notice is given to the effect.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 2.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Hongkong Telegraph is published daily at 8.30 p.m. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before 9.30 will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

Subscribers to The Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 2nd November, 1891, the wife of T. H. WEN, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1891.

**TELEGRAMS.**

THE RUSSO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.  
LONDON, October 14th.

Lord Salisbury replying to a Note from the  
Porto notifying to the British Government that  
Turkey has entered into an agreement with  
Russia relative to the passage of the Dard-

elles, says he assumed that any privilege in  
this direction granted to another Power equally  
belongs to Great Britain.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

H.M.S. *Weymouth* has gone into Kowloon Dock  
for her usual annual clean up. The *Lighting*  
is also there.

Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Clarke are booked as  
passengers to Hongkong by the P. & O. steamer  
*Kaiser-i-Hind* which left London on the 29th  
ultimo.

The U. S. S. *Palmer* left Shanghai for Nanking  
on the 3rd inst. The *Monocacy* also proceeds  
up the Yangtze.

Gov. of Shansi, died on the 2nd inst.  
We hadn't the honour of knowing his Excellency,  
but his official record is said to be a creditable  
one.

L.T.W. Governor of Shansi, died on the 2nd inst.

We hadn't the honour of knowing his Excellency,

but his official record is said to be a creditable  
one.

LATEST news from Nanshi is to the effect that  
British barque *Cape City*, which foundered in  
Nanshi harbour, has been raised and is now  
taking in ballast.

The *Italia Millesime* states (September 26th)  
that it is probable that the Italian despatch boat  
*Stafetta* will be sent to the China Seas to join  
the gunboat *Vulturina*.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*,  
with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 21st  
ultimo, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave  
for this port to-morrow.

A REGULAR meeting of the "Ararat" Lodge of  
Royal Ark Mariners, will be held in Freemasons'  
Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for  
9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially  
invited.

There is a story current that the Viceroy at  
Wuchang has written a strong despatch on the  
subject of the marching attitude of the foreign  
army that have been guarding Hankow  
this year.

A REGULAR meeting of Perserverance Lodge,  
No. 1165, F.C., will be held in Freemasons'  
Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday, the 16th inst.,  
at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren  
are cordially invited.

74° is the highest reading of the thermometer  
to-day. The N.E. monsoon seems to have set in  
in earnest and the weather is cool and dry  
and the morning air crisp. People in Hongkong  
now begin to enjoy life.

OUR sanitarians will be rejoiced, as we are, to  
hear that Mr. N. J. Ede, leading citizen, burg-  
master and champion Water Authority, will  
(DV) tripashore here x M.M. steamer *Phoenicia*,  
which sailed from Marseilles on the 1st inst.

LATER advices from Chungking report all quiet  
there. The threatened visitation of the rioters  
from Ichang has not appeared, and the foreigners  
in Chungking believe that they are too far west  
for the wave of excitement in the Yangtze valley  
to reach them.

It is said that the system of appointing sea-  
going flagships to naval ports is to be extended  
to Hongkong, Malta, Jamaica, and other  
places, and it is said that the *Black Prince*  
will be fitted out for this purpose, and be  
stationed either at Malta or Hongkong.

"WALKS" of baccarat fame etc., etc. reached  
the fiftieth year of his age yesterday. Wonders  
will never end. His sister Beatrice added one  
more, a male this time, to the already over-  
flowing Royal House on the 4th ultimo, but it  
wasn't good enough for Reuter to wire it out  
here, at the time.

The highest bid for the Innes' Richest Farm  
was made by the Ching Ting Hing Hong,  
amounting to \$4,000 per annum, for 3 years.  
Good! That won't just make up the deficit in  
the Revenue caused by the boundless goodness  
of Government to the Opium Farm. "Only that  
and nothing more."

The Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play  
the following programme at the Officers' Mess  
this evening, commencing at 8 p.m.—

Overture....."La Nuit".....Auber.  
Vol. "River of Year".....Labadie.  
Selection....."Princess Lois".....Clay.  
Dance....."Abreavies".....La Folie.  
Selection....."The Yester of the Guard".....Sullivan.

(Here follow the signatures.)

To the Chairman of Her Majesty's Justice of the Peace.

The undersigned, occupiers of property in Queen's Road  
Causeway, are of opinion that the total and boarding-hall accom-  
modation in this district is quite sufficient for present require-  
ments.

We would therefore respectfully ask the Justices to refuse the  
application for a license in the immediate vicinity of  
the Royal Hotel and Windsor House, made on behalf of Mr.  
J. C. L. Rauch and others.

(Copy.)

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(Here follow the signatures.)

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

many houses were destroyed. The railway station at Nagashima was demolished, and many houses destroyed near there. The iron bridge over the Nagoya was reported to have collapsed.—*Kobe Nippon Nippō*.

The tunnel at Okura, Kuruga, was badly damaged.—*Kobe Nippon Nippō*.

A telegram from Kuwana reports that some 40 houses were destroyed, and 10 houses much damaged. One person was killed, and eight injured. Several places on the embankment of the Kiso-gawa were damaged, and some villages are said to have been flooded. Another telegram from the same place, dated 4 p.m., says that 28 shocks were felt since the morning. The Kwansei Railway line between Seki and Tochigi was broken by the earthquake, and the service interrupted. The goods train, which was to arrive at Hikone at 7 p.m., derailed between Maibara and Hikone through the shock. The train service there is stopped. The first train from Ōtsuka stopped at Nagoya, while the first train from Nagoya could not arrive at Ōtsuka, so that a special train was dispatched to Kobe from Baba at 10.30 a.m. The weaving factory of the Ōtsuka Cotton Spinning Mill Co. at Ōtsuka, Ōtsuka, was damaged, the wall of a brick building near the rear gate breaking down and seven persons were killed, besides some thirty being injured. The Senshu Cotton Mill was also slightly damaged, one woman killed and some fourteen persons wounded. According to the police report at 5 p.m., the number of persons killed by the collapse of the factory of the Nanbu Cotton Mill was 21, and those wounded 45. There may be many more slightly injured. The damage done to the mill is estimated at about 50,000 yen. The price of the Nanbu Cotton Mill shares has fallen 12 yen and that of the Ōtsuka, Temma, and Senshu Mills shares by 8.50, 10 sen, and 10 sen, respectively. There was much damage done in the suburbs of Ōtsuka, some places in Utsunomiya, and Okamura-mura sinking, and many crevices appeared, green sand rushing out of them at the latter village. It is reported that only three of the wrestlers, Koyanagi and others who arrived at Ōtsuka on the night of Oct. 27th, have escaped, the other being killed by earthquake.

According to the report of the Ōtsuka Meteorological Observatory, the earthquake began at 6:38 1/2 a.m., and lasted for 30 seconds in the direction from North-east to South-west. The motion was horizontal, and about 6 feet at the severest.—*Osaka Asahi Shimbun*. The same paper also published an interview with an Ōtsuka man who took the train from Ōtsuka for Tokyo on Oct. 28th. He felt the shock while in the train and just before reaching Baba. At Nagoya, the train was kept waiting three hours for some repairs on the line, and then proceeded slowly to Maibara, which it reached at 1 p.m. At Hikone he found many houses demolished, and the roads very badly damaged. Matters grew worse as he neared Nagashima, where he saw several hundreds of houses lying prone, and reports were prevalent of a very large number of persons dead and dying. A Ōtsuka foreigner, Mr. Kidoi, (7), who had been employed at the Akasaka quarry, Mino, came on board the train, and stated that he had to leave his house in his night-clothes. He felt the earth rising and falling, as it appeared, at least a foot or a foot and a half, when several fissures opened in the ground, out of which muddy water and sand rushed to the height of two feet. He tasted the water, which was of a brackish nature. The village was very badly served, at Ōtsuka and Gifu, in both of which many houses were destroyed, fires broke out, and the conflagration could be seen as far as Tsuru, beyond which he could not proceed, as the official informed him that the iron bridge over the Nagoya was broken for a distance of 300 feet. This bridge was one of the strongest built in the country. It is rumoured that Ōtsuka was all destroyed except the Castle. The Castle, by the way, is noted for its finely-preserved tower.

It is said that the Minato-yama spring, Hirano, has greatly increased in volume since the shock, and that the temperature of the water is much higher, while fresh springs have been caused.

Completing the list of accidents at Ōtsuka, we may add that three chimneys of the American Girls' School fell, one of them crashing through the verandah and tearing away a portion of the roof. One of the teachers had a narrow escape.

They were rushing down to get out of the passage when the chimney fell between the two of them. Mr. Tyson's house also suffered severely.

Mr. C. T. Warren said: I was with Mr. Chapman at the College. We ran out on to the verandah. He sprang from the verandah into the garden, and I was about to follow suit when a chimney fell between us. Had I jumped quickly I must have been killed.

Mr. L. Dubois had a very close shave. He rushed from his bedroom into the passage just as a wall on the ridge of the house came through the roof, some of the bricks striking him on the shoulder, though, luckily, not injuring him much.

A six-foot wall around the compound was blown down for a distance of 50 feet.

A wooden bridge over the Akasaka presents a singular appearance. The fourth piles from the shore on the Concession side sink about a foot, curving the bridge without breaking it.

(From the *Kobe Herald*)

Special information to the *Kobe Nippon Nippō* is to the effect that after the principal shock of earthquake, the morning before last, more shocks occurred during the day in Ōtsuka and fire broke out and destroyed more than 3,000 houses. The number of persons and animals killed and injured is large. In Gifu 70 per cent. of the houses in the place were either destroyed by the shock or burned down. In the town of Akasaka salt water exuded from the ground to a height of four or five feet and submerged the whole town. The same paper has received late information that more than 5,000 people were killed in Ōtsuka and 2,000 in Gifu. Survivors, in both towns, are in extreme misery, having no shelter or food. The ground near Maibara sank about a foot.

The *Osaka Asahi* states that the fire in Ōtsuka and Ōtsuka continued for more than eleven hours. The population of Ōtsuka is given as 17,000 and number of houses 3,341. That of Ōtsuka 10,522 and number of houses 2,431.

Ōtsuka has suffered badly. The fine Kencho, a comparatively new structure, built of brick, received much damage. Chimneys fell, and in nearly every room the walls show cracks. As the building was most substantially built and well looked after while in course of erection, these damages show the severity of the shock. In Hachiman (on Lake Biwa) 6 houses and two bridges were destroyed. In Kawana, Ise, 60 or 70 houses were destroyed and 10 or more people killed or injured. Much damage was done to the banks of the Kiso river. Later information to the *Asahi Shimbun* states that near Nagoya the oscillations were 'violent' and from official information made to the Government by the Governor of Aichi Ken, a rough calculation of the number of people killed in the province is 7,533 and 450 people have received injuries. 947 houses have been destroyed and much damage done to roads, the railway, and to river banks, etc. The part that has received the most damage is the city of Nagoya and the six towns of Niwa, Higuri, east and west Kasugai, Nakajima, and Aichi. In Nagoya itself, the post office and prefectural hall are in ruins and also many houses, fire having broken out in 34 places soon after the shock which wretched the

buildings. The prison was also injured and prisoners awaiting trial have been set at large. Soldiers of the 3rd Division and police are guarding the city against thieves as the people are in a state of consternation, and they are also clearing the debris and restoring the traffic. Major Sakai and 16 soldiers have been injured. Near Nagoya, at Atsuta, a cotton spinning mill and many houses have been destroyed. It is stated the loss on local taxes in Nagoya by the destruction of property will be 100,000 yen.

A Kuwana, Ise, late telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* states that oscillations in Mino were most intense and that almost all the houses in Gifu and Ogaki, Takegashima, Takasu, Imai and Kasumada were destroyed by the shock or burned down. It is not known how many people have lost their lives, but the number must be great.

A Japanese friend writes from Hikone:—We have been in a terrible state of consternation, for besides the terrible shock which did so much damage to houses in the city and our school building we have had others of a lesser degree but sufficiently alarming to keep us in a constant state of fear. Some people say that Ibuki Yama, the high mountain at the back of Nagashima and on your left as you proceed to Yonan by train, has been emitting loud noises, and others again say it has become active.

*Nagoya* is a flourishing commercial city noted for the manufacture of porcelain and fans. Gifu is a provincial capital remarkable as a centre of the raw silk industry, and Ogaki is the name given to a feudal castle hard by. Earthquakes are frequent in certain parts of Japan owing to its volcanic structure. The most remarkable phenomenon of this kind of recent date took place on the 16th Dec. 1889 in the shape of a sudden "explosion" with a terrific sound, of Mount Zao, near Fukuyama. No eruption of this mountain had previously been recorded, and the violence was such that the whole top of the mountain is described as being lifted bodily off. In 1884 the famous explosion of Bandaisan created probably more havoc than any other catastrophe that ever occurred in the history of Japan.

#### THE SUPPLY BILL.

#### PROTEST BY THE UNOFFICIALS.

"The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill for making provision for the public service for 1892. There was a brief delay before it transpired that the report of the Committee had not been laid on the table. The Governor intimated to the members of the Finance Committee that it was customary for the report to be laid on the table prior to the second reading. The Unofficials said that it was of such a simple nature, that it could easily be finished. After a delay of about twenty minutes, the report was prepared and, in due course, the Acting Colonial Secretary laid it on the table.

The Clerk of Councils then read the report which ran thus:—

1.—Your Committee have carefully examined the details of the Estimates of the expenditure for 1892 which were referred to them.

2.—Owing to severe economy which it has been necessary to exercise in the preparation of these Estimates, the Committee find little among the votes which remain which call for special notice.

3.—The majority of the Committee desires to record its regret that, owing to the serious drain upon the resources of the colony which the new demand for Military expenditure now forms, no provision in the Estimates is possible for such urgent Public Works as the Malacca Water Works, the Penang Supreme Court, and the Singapore Sailor's Home, while, as regards important new roads, it has had the effect of practically checking all such developments.

4.—The Committee observe with regret that the Estimates again contain no provision for the construction of a railway through the island of Singapore, as in their view the existence of such a railway would promote the progress of the Settlement.

5.—The alteration which they propose to make in the Estimates are shown in the annexed Schedule.—The result is a decrease of \$4,167 in expenditure. The figures now stand as follows:—

Revenue, ..... \$3,637,016

Expenditure, ..... \$3,616,639

(Signed) J. M. Verma, Lt.

John Burkinshaw,

G. S. Murray,

J. Finlayson,

Tan Jat Kim,

D. Comrie,

H. A. O'Brien,

A. P. Talbot,

Rider.

We strongly deprecate the vote for the continued demand of £100,000 as contribution to Military Expenditure. We view with regret the fact that no appreciable provision is made for increase in the staff of the Bankruptcy Department, considering the large volume of business now devolving upon it, and the dissatisfaction felt generally by the Mercantile Community respecting the ineffectiveness of the administration of the Bankruptcy Law.

(Signed by all the Unofficial Members.)

The Governor put the motion "that the vote be reduced," and it was declared lost by 5 against 6, all the "noes" being voted by the official votes.

Major McAllum, when asked how he voted replied:—Under instructions, No!

That is what they said at Singapore. Truly, Mr. Mitchell-Jones is right—"they do these things much better in Singapore," and the Hongkong Government is trying feebly to copy that of the Straits—getting a swollen opium revenue, allot of farm monopolies, then having to back down and lose money, and be swindled on every side." But the Hongkong unofficials have not the backbone of their Straits brothers. As the hymn book says, "Oh for a Man!"

#### WESTERN SHANTUNG.

October 19th.

A great movement of grain is taking place from this province and from the eastern part of China, toward the west of the latter province, where the crops throughout a large area were almost total failure. The same appears to have been true of parts of Shantung, but although there is some communication back and forth, there is very little accurate knowledge of the condition of matters beyond the mountains, and that little is brought chiefly by laborers who roam about trying to make a living somewhere.

One of the many streams which empties into the Peiho at Tsin-tien, is known as the Hsiaohu, having its rise in the mountains separating China from Shantung. Owing to the slight rainfall this stream has been inaccessible to boats a part of the present season, and it is always one of the most untrustworthy of the many smaller waterways of the province. This is due in part to the custom of damming the upper portion of the river, for the purposes of irrigation. There is a large number of locks in the river, and a great many channels running at right angles to the general direction of the stream, which is from south-west to north-east.

The prefecture of Shantung is largely irrigated by this river, and as long as there is any water at all, it is turned on the fields. This is all done

according to a plan which seems to have been

very ancient adoption, and some of the cross-channels which absorb the water are said to be as much as thirty miles long, so that it is not strange that in a dry year, like 1878, there is not only no water left for the river below, but wells sunk in the river-bed failed to reach water. As between agriculture and commerce, the interests of agriculture have the decided preference. It is said that the tax for the use of this water is very light, amounting to less than two cents a acre, but the system of operation is not well understood by outsiders.

The main fact is that the districts which are most benefited always have good crops, and it is a proverb that "Nan-ho and Jenhsien do not eat any favours of heaven," for to the Chinese mind, water which comes from the Shansi hills is not to be credited to "Heaven." It seems to be a custom to open the locks about the beginning of the eighth moon, and close them again at the beginning of the second moon. It happens that this particular river is the only practicable outlet for the output of vast numbers of kilns in the Ts'uchow district, where coarse pottery and water-jars are made in immense quantities. But the export of these wares is much hindered by the lack of water in the river, so that wheelbarrows are used for transportation, rendering the price of the goods relatively high. Of late years a formidable rival of the Ts'uchow (*Peng-cheng*) water-jars has appeared in those made at K'ai-ping along the line of the railway, but these jars, although much cheaper, are not so durable as those from Peng-cheng. The condition of things along the upper part of this little stream is very interesting, and offers perhaps a hint of a way by which, with the co-operation of western scientific engineering, Chinese rivers might be made useful in a double way, both as channels of commerce and as irrigants, which at present very few of them are. In the Shantung Fu prefecture, the use of the water is much facilitated by the fact that the river bed is much higher than the adjoining farming land. If some such system could be applied to the Hsiaohu (often called the Pu-tao or Geape river) enormous misery might be prevented. The proverbial conservatism of the Chinese is perhaps least manifested in the readiness to introduce new articles of cultivation. In the wide regions which have at different times been devastated by the Yellow River either in its present or some former channel, the soil is very sandy, and produces little grain. But for such land peanuts are just the thing, and the cultivation of this root, which appears to have been unknown about here a generation or two ago, is widely extending every year. In some places where it has not yet been planted three years, it has become a staple, being valued chiefly for its large supply of oil, and incidentally as an edible. The huge California peanut has been lately introduced in some localities, and for roasting is much more salable than the puny kernels of its predecessor, but as a yielder of oil, it is alleged to be relatively an egregious failure. It appears to be a general rule that foreign seeds which grow well in Chinese soil, are ultimately disappointing as the tendency is to yield fine large leaves, and much less fruit than the native plants. The only way is constantly to renew the seeds, which for most Chinese farmers is obviously out of the question. Such a system of cultivation is all the more to be deprecated. At least, so it strikes us in the interior.

The last few days there have been arriving in the city the missionaries of the Presbyterian Mission to attend their annual meeting.

The two Catholic Bishops of this province have lately left for Shensi, to attend a Synod, consisting of the Bishops of Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu. It is a long and trying journey, and they will not be back till towards the end of the year.

We understand Viceroy Li is not coming to attend the funeral of the late Governor.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE CRITERION DINING SALOON AND BUFFET, 21 & 22, POTTINGER STREET.

Mr. Reid has returned from Ching-chou, reporting the settlement of the case of the American Presbyterian Mission. A place was given for his reception, and a very good proclamation was issued prior to his arrival, telling of his coming. The official granted different interviews, and was very friendly and respectful, in great contrast with the previous one in office when Dr. Hunter was the object of the riot. A partial compensation was made the gentry sent in token of goodwill, and some of them exchanged calls. What is more, help was openly rendered by the official, and orders issued to purchase a piece of property. The city was quiet, and the protection was complete.

A few days before his arrival the Revs. Messrs. Lowry and Brown of the American Methodist Mission from Peking arrived and saw the official about a small book shop one of their natives had rented in the city. The door was opened, and a proclamation issued.

Just before Mr. Reid's departure from Peking arrived to gain a settlement of their case of four years standing. The property in the east suburb was granted him, and one that had been purchased by a native in the city was not allowed, but permission was given to purchase another piece in the city. We have not yet heard the result.

The German Bishop seemed offended because the American case was settled first, and so telegraphed to Peking, and sent a letter to the Tao-tai at Chinan Fu. Mr. Reid, however, rendered help to the Catholic priest before his departure, and the one settlement could not fail to lend to the advantage of the other cast as well. American Missions had in fact been there for over a dozen years, either by natives or foreigners, and had no trouble with the Catholic trouble arose.

It seems a pity that two denominations of Americans and Protestants should be so desirous of occupying the same city. It is rather a puzzle to the official understanding. To recognize the distinction between Protestants and Roman Catholics seems hard enough, without further divisions.

A native of the above Methodist Mission was attempting some time ago to conduct a batch of girls to the school at Peking, but was stopped on the way, at a district city north of here. He and the girls were ordered home, and rumours of consequence have been set afloat in all that section. Then when the foreigners went down, the attempt was made in the city of Tzai Fu to secure a permit. By the aid of a Church of England missionary resident in that city the girls were saved from being taken to the *youth* for display, and by orders from Li Hung-chang, they were finally allowed to go on their way to Peking.

The result, however, is a mass of foul rumours in Tzai Fu and surrounding areas. Such a year as this action is all the more to be deprecated. At least, so it strikes us in the interior.

The last few days there have been arriving in the city the missionaries of the Presbyterian Mission to attend their annual meeting.

The two Catholic Bishops of this province have lately left for Shensi, to attend a Synod, consisting of the Bishops of Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu. It is a long and trying journey, and they will not be back till towards the end of the year.

We understand Viceroy Li is not coming to attend the funeral of the late Governor.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1891.

#### Intimation 3.

#### TAILORS

#### AND

#### HONGKONG TRADING CO LTD

#### MUNICIPAL OUTFITTERS.

4, Queen's Road.

#### TAILORS

#### AND

#### OUTFITTERS.

#### NEW

#### S

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1891.

## Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—15 per cent.

prem., sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £10 paid up—5 per cent. div., buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$335 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$17 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$35 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 11—2 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—14 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$91 per share, nominal.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 255 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.

Vangtung Insurance Association—\$95, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$312 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$87 per share, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$35 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$2 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—274 per cent. discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$75 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$60 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—\$50.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sellers.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.

Fujun and Sunghe Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$24 per share, sellers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—60 cents per share, sales and buyers.

Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$91 per share, sellers.

The Balmain Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, nominal.

Tonkin Coal Mining Co.—\$315 per share, buyers.

The Jebel Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Sclama Tin Mining Co., Limited—40 cents per share, sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$12, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$17 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$58 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$195 per share, sellers.

Cruicksbank & Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$76 per share, sales and buyers.

The West Point Building Co., Limited—\$25 per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$9 per share, sellers.

The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$44 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$66 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$99 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.

The Honkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$55 per share, sellers.

### EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 3/1

Hank Hills, on demand ..... 3/1

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/1

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/2

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/2

ON PARIS—Bank, Bills, on demand ..... 3/2

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/0

On India, T. T. .... 2/21

On Demand ..... 2/21

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. .... 7/2

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7/2

### MAILS EXPECTED.

#### THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 21st ultimo, leaves Yokohama to-morrow, and may be expected here on the 12th.

#### THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, left Yokohama to-day for Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Sibylle*, from Hamburg, left Singapore at 4 p.m. on the 6th instant, and is due here on the 13th.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Melpomene*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 8th instant, and is due here on the 14th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Venilia*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 14th instant.

The "Shire" line steamer *Glamorganshire* left Singapore on the 9th instant, and is due here on the 15th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay* left Bombay on the 6th instant, and may be expected here on the 23rd.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Allegro*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal to-day, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 25th instant.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

9th November, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Lat.	Long.	Wind	Wdir.	Wd.	Wd.	Wd.
Whampoa	30.00	...	N	...	...	...	...
Tokio	35.00	...	NNE	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	32.00	61	NE	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	30.00	70	NW	...	...	...	...
Amoy	30.00	70	NE	...	...	...	...
Swatow	29.00	72	NW	...	...	...	...
Victoria Peak	29.00	72	N	...	...	...	...
Canton	29.00	68	NE	...	...	...	...
Macau	29.00	68	NE	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	29.00	55	N	...	...	...	...

10th November, 1891.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Lat.	Long.	Wind	Wdir.	Wd.	Wd.	Wd.
Whampoa	30.00	...	N	...	...	...	...
Tokio	35.00	...	NNE	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	32.00	61	NE	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	30.00	70	NW	...	...	...	...
Amoy	30.00	70	NE	...	...	...	...
Swatow	29.00	72	NW	...	...	...	...
Victoria Peak	29.00	72	N	...	...	...	...
Canton	29.00	68	NE	...	...	...	...
Macau	29.00	68	NE	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	29.00	55	N	...	...	...	...

The British steamship *Taichow* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 5th instant. Had light variable winds and fine weather to Breaker Point; thence to port had strong northerly winds with moderate sea.

## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow and Hongkong.—Per *Kong Ning* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 8.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Venus* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Gangarry* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Hongkong.—Per *Haliphon* on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 5.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Polyphemus* on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Ravena* on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *Beagle* on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday, the 12th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Townsville, Thursday, the 12th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Melbourne, Thursday, the 12th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Sydney, Thursday, the 12th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Brisbane, Thursday, the 12th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Adelade, Thursday, the 12th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Townsville, Friday, the 13th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Melbourne, Saturday, the 14th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Sydney, Saturday, the 14th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Brisbane, Saturday, the 14th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Townsville, Sunday, the 15th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Melbourne, Sunday, the 15th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Sydney, Monday, the 16th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Brisbane, Monday, the 16th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Townsville, Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 10.30 P.M.

For Melbourne, Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 10.30 P.M.